## NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

*Table 3 (Cont'd)* *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

| INDUSTRY | EMPLOYMENT (In thousands) | | | % Change in Total Emp. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FEB 1987[2] | JAN 1987[3] | FEB 1986 | JAN 1987 | FEB 1986 |
| | Total | Total | Total | to FEB 1987 | to FEB 1987 |
| **CASPER (Natrona County)** | | | | | |
| TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 27.3 | 27.5 | 30.3 | - 0.7 | - 9.9 |
| Manufacturing | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | - 7.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Petroleum & Coal Products | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Non-Manufacturing Employment | 26.1 | 26.3 | 29.0 | - 0.8 | - 10.0 |
| Mining | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 0.0 | - 33.3 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | - 35.3 |
| Other Mining, Quarrying, etc. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Contract Construction | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | - 6.7 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | - 15.0 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.9 | - 2.4 | - 9.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.2 | - 3.7 | - 18.8 |
| Retail Trade | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | - 1.8 | - 3.5 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | - 6.3 |
| Services | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| Government | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 0.0 | - 13.1 |
| Federal Government | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| State & Local Government | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | - 14.8 |
| **CHEYENNE (Laramie County)** | | | | | |
| TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 29.8 | 30.3 | 29.8 | - 1.7 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 |
| Total Non-Manufacturing Employment | 28.7 | 29.2 | 28.8 | - 1.7 | - 0.3 |
| Contract Construction | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | - 5.9 | - 11.1 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.2 | - 2.7 | 1.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.4 | - 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Services & Miscellaneous | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Government | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.3 | - 1.0 | - 1.0 |
| Federal Government | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| State & Local Government | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 |

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

RETURN IN 5 DAYS TO
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CASPER, WYOMING 82602

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

## WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

Dick Sadler, Executive Director
Bill Davis, Chief, Research and Analysis
Gordon Wolford, Statistical Analyst
Mike Paris, Statistical Analyst
Velma Marks, R&C Assistant II

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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7/1/87 S8895-1

# WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 6 JUNE 1987

## TREND SETTERS

| WYOMING | Mar '87 | Apr '87 |
|---|---|---|
| Labor Force | 239,947 | 240,535 |
| Employment | 214,522 | 218,678 |
| Unemployment | 25,425 | 21,857 |
| Rate (Raw) | 10.6 | 9.1 |
| Rate (S.A.) | 9.0 | 7.8 |
| Mining Hourly Wage | $14.84 | $14.66 |
| Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining | 39.9 | 41.0 |
| **USA** | | |
| Rate (S.A.) | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Mining Hourly Wage | $12.56 | $12.43 |
| Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining | 42.1 | 41.8 |
| **Consumer Price Index** | | |
| All Urban 1967 = 100 | | |
| U.S. City Avg. | 335.9 | 337.7 |
| Year Change (U.S.) | +2.1 | +3.8 |

S.A. Seasonally Adjusted

Due to circumstances beyond our control, we deeply regret that VOL. 24, NO. 5, MAY issue of the Trends was not published.

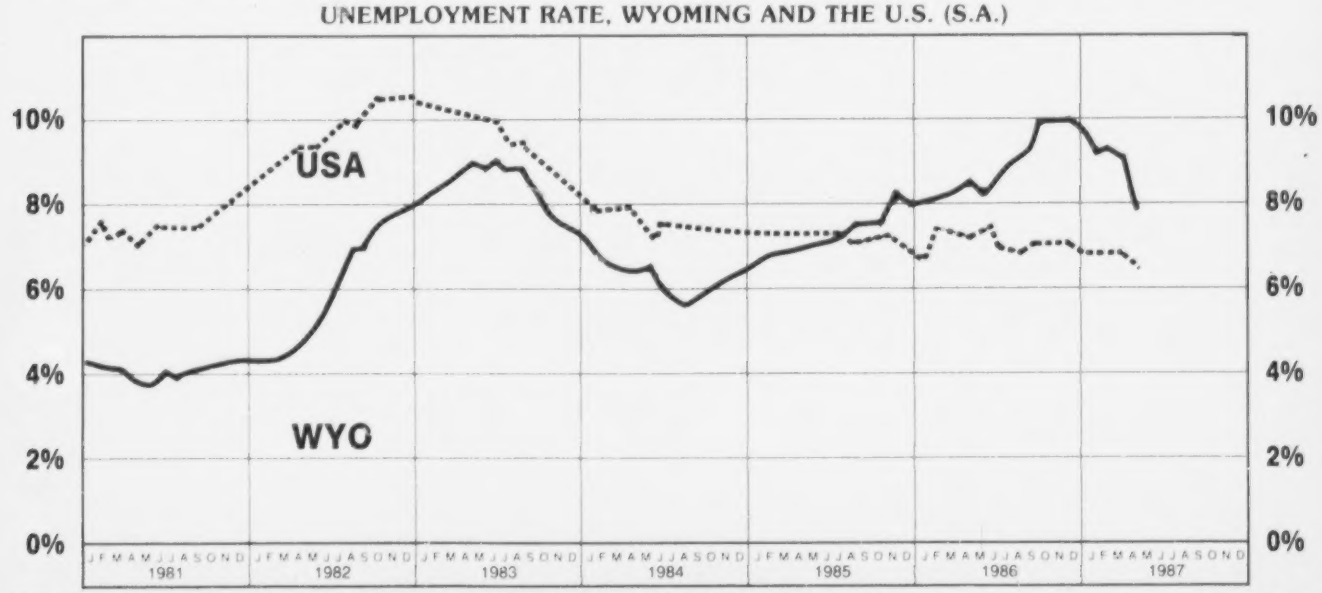
## THE NATIONAL SCENE

The United States' economy continued to improve as the number of unemployed fell by 354,000 in April from March, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The total civilian labor force, pegged at 119.3 million, was up 113,000 from March with almost 2.0 million more people employed than in April, 1986.

The rate of unemployment echoed the good news as it fell to 6.3 percent, seasonally adjusted. This compares to 6.6 percent in March and 7.1 percent in April, 1986. U.S. unemployment the first quarter of 1987 has averaged just 6.7 percent. Compare this to 1984, 1985, and 1986 annual averages of 7.5, 7.2, and 7.0 percent.

In April, the lowest unemployment, 4.6 percent, was held by adult white women. The highest rate, 38.0 percent, was held by black youth 16-19 years of age.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)




**WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section**

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## IN WYOMING

Unemployment in Wyoming indicated a seasonal decline in April, 1987. The April rate was 9.1 percent, down one and a half percentage points from March and was below the April, 1986 level of 9.7 percent. The April seasonally adjusted rate was 7.8 percent. This compared with 9.0 percent in March and 8.4 percent in April, 1986.

The civilian labor force in Wyoming increased slightly from March, 1987 to 240,535, but continued down by over 8,000 from the April, 1986 total of 248,577. Total employment, workers, declined over-the-year by almost 5,790 to 218,680. Layoffs in construction and mining were responsible for most of this worker decline.

## COUNTY TRENDS

Fifteen counties around the state registered annual labor force declines. Hardest hit was Lincoln County with a labor force drop of 34 percent, following the exodus of construction workers in that area. Campbell County followed with the losses concentrated in mining.

Sweetwater County posted the largest annual numerical gain in the labor force, due primarily to a substantial unemployment gain. Other counties showing annual labor force gains were Crook, Goshen, Johnson, Laramie, Platte and Teton.

Twelve of the state's 23 counties suffered double-digit unemployment rates during April. Natrona County had the most jobseekers, over 3,400, with a 10.6 percent unemployment rate. Big Horn and Uinta counties suffered with the highest rates, at 12.4 and 12.2 percent. The lowest rates were enjoyed by Albany and Laramie counties at 4.8 and 6.6 percent.

## OTHER STATES

Wyoming's unemployment rate continued to rank sixth highest in the nation, the highest in the Rocky Mountain region, according to March, 1987 figures. Louisiana, at 13.5 percent, was highest. In the U.S., New England continued with the lowest unemployment. New Hampshire registered 2.6 percent, followed by Delaware and Connecticut.

## WYOMING PER CAPITA INCOME RANKING SLIPS ANOTHER NOTCH

During the past decade Wyoming's per capita income, as ranked among states, has taken a roller coaster ride. From 1975, with a per capita income of $6,582 and a 14th ranking, Wyoming's ranking climbed steadily to 4th place in 1980 and 1981. Then on the down hill side, it dropped to 27th and only 91 percent of the national average in 1986 according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. As of 1986 Wyoming had $13,230 of income per resident.

In 1986, per capita income in the Rocky Mountain region (includes Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah) was $13,109 - 9 percent ($1,352) below the national average. Per capita personal income was below the national average in each Rocky Mountain state except Colorado.

Connecticut ranked number one with a per capita income of $19,208, 133 percent of the national average. While Mississippi ranked 50th with a per capita income of $9,552, 66 percent of the national average in 1986.

Per capita income is computed by dividing the total personal income by the resident population of an area as of July 1. This measure of income serves as an indicator of the quality of consumer markets and of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. This measure can vary and should be used with caution.

## WYOMING AND U.S. PER CAPITA INCOME 1975-1986

| | WYOMING | | | | U.S. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Percent Of Nat'l Avg. | Rank Among States | Percent Change From Previous Yr. | Per Capita Pers. Inc. | Per Capita Pers. Inc. | Percent Change From Previous Yr. |
| 1975 | 108 | 14 | 8.2 | $ 6,582 | $ 6,069 | 7.5 |
| 1976 | 106 | 12 | 7.2 | 7,058 | 6,647 | 9.5 |
| 1977 | 109 | 11 | 12.6 | 7,947 | 7,289 | 9.7 |
| 1978 | 114 | 7 | 16.9 | 9,293 | 8,133 | 11.6 |
| 1979 | 115 | 5 | 11.3 | 10,344 | 9,025 | 11.0 |
| 1980 | 116 | 4 | 11.4 | 11,528 | 9,910 | 9.8 |
| 1981 | 114 | 4 | 8.3 | 12,488 | 10,940 | 10.4 |
| 1982 | 108 | 8 | - 1.1 | 12,356 | 11,470 | 4.8 |
| 1983 | 100 | 18 | - 2.6 | 12,035 | 12,093 | 5.4 |
| 1984 | 95 | 20 | 3.8 | 12,497 | 13,115 | 8.4 |
| 1985 | 95 | 26 | 5.7 | 13,212 | 13,867 | 5.7 |
| 1986 | 91 | 27 | 0.1 | 13,230 | 14,461 | 4.3 |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, April 1987.
Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis.

## WORK FORCE 2000

As the nation approaches the 21st century, the U.S. Department of Labor has zeroed in on the year 2000 and what the American work place will look like.

By the year 2000, 80 percent of all new entrants into the American work force will be women, minorities or immigrants. Women will account for approximately 47 percent of the work force and 60 percent of working age women will be at work.

The population and the labor force will grow very slowly over the next 15 years, with rates of increase slower than any time since the 1930's. And by the year 2000, the work force will be increasing by only one percent annually-one of the lowest annual rates in history.

The pool of young workers entering the labor market will shrink. However, the proportion of the youth labor force that is minority will increase substantially.

With the decline of young workers, the average age of the work force will increase from 35 today to 39 in the year 2000. This aging will be entirely the result of increasing numbers of middle-aged workers (ages 35-54); the proportion of older workers (55 and older) will actually decline from 13 to 11 percent.

Regional shifts in employment are expected to continue, with greater growth in the South and West and slower gains in the Midwest. Geographic areas dependent on a single industry such as Wyoming and its mineral extraction, will be most vulnerable to employment declines.

Jobs will continue to shift from goods producing industries to the service sector. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that 90 percent of the new jobs through 1995 will be in services, while only eight percent will be in manufacturing.

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

| | ACTUAL | | | PROJECTED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1975 | 1980 | 1984 | 1990 | 1995 |
| Total, 16 years and older (thousands) | 93,775 | 106,940 | 113,544 | 122,653 | 129,168 |
| Men | 56,299 | 61,453 | 63,835 | 67,146 | 69,282 |
| Women | 37,475 | 45,487 | 49,704 | 55,507 | 59,886 |
| White | 82,831 | 93,600 | 96,492 | 105,467 | 110,086 |
| Black | 9,263 | 10,865 | 12,033 | 13,602 | 14,796 |
| Total, 16 years and older (percent) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Men | 60.0 | 57.5 | 56.2 | 54.7 | 53.6 |
| 16 to 24 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 11.2 | 9.1 | 8.2 |
| 25 to 54 | 37.3 | 36.2 | 37.3 | 39.2 | 39.2 |
| 55 and over | 9.5 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 5.8 |
| Women | 40.0 | 42.5 | 43.8 | 45.3 | 46.4 |
| 16 to 24 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 8.2 | 5.8 |
| 25 to 54 | 23.3 | 26.1 | 28.5 | 32.3 | 34.5 |
| 55 and over | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| White | 88.3 | 87.5 | 86.7 | 86.0 | 85.2 |
| Black | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 11.5 |

## PROJECTED CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT[1] 1984-1995

| MOST NEW JOBS | GAIN IN THOUSANDS |
|---|---|
| Business services | 2,633 |
| Retail trade, except eating and drinking places | 1,691 |
| Eating and drinking places | 1,203 |
| Wholesale trade | 1,088 |
| Medical services[2] | 1,065 |
| Professional services[2] | 1,040 |
| New construction | 558 |
| Doctors' and dentists' services | 540 |
| Hotels and lodging places | 385 |
| Credit agencies and financial brokers | 382 |

| FASTEST GROWING | ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT CHANGE |
|---|---|
| Medical services[2] | 4.3 |
| Business services | 4.2 |
| Computers and peripheral equipment | 3.7 |
| Materials handling equipment | 3.7 |
| Transportation services | 3.5 |
| Professional services[2] | 3.5 |
| Scientific and controlling instruments | 2.9 |
| Medical instruments and supplies | 2.8 |
| Doctors' and dentists' services | 2.6 |
| Plastic products | 2.5 |

| MOST RAPIDLY DECLINING | AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE |
|---|---|
| Cotton | -4.2 |
| Wooden containers | -3.6 |
| Leather products, including footwear | -2.8 |
| Iron and ferroalloy ores mining | -2.7 |
| Sugar | -2.7 |
| Leather tanning and finishing | -2.6 |
| Railroad transportation | -2.6 |
| Nonferrous metal ores mining, except copper | -2.6 |
| Dairy products | -2.3 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | -2.2 |

[1] Includes wage and salary jobs, the self-employed and unpaid family workers
[2] Not elsewhere classified
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

## ELDERLY CARE WILL BE A TOP PRIORITY IN THE YEAR 2000

According to a report which appeared recently in the Journal of the American Medical Association:

- The current rise in prepaid health care – represented primarily by health maintenance organizations – will peak and wane as doctors return to giving more personalized care.
- Despite the aging of the population, fewer people will be hospitalized because of improvements in outpatient care.
- Technology will continue to advance, but doctors will rely on it less for routine medical care.
- Pressures will mount to limit unnecessary medical care, including that given terminally ill patients.

The report also indicated that early in the next century most people will live until the age 90.

## ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS - FOURTH QUARTER 1986

| | ALL ITEMS | GROCERIES | HOUSING | UTILITIES | TRANS. | HEALTH-CARE | MISC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Component Index Weights | 100% | 17% | 22% | 11% | 13% | 7% | 30% |
| U.S. Average | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Wyoming Cities: | | | | | | | |
| Casper | 95.9 | 94.2 | 81.5 | 92.4 | 98.9 | 110.4 | 104.1 |
| Evanston | 100.4 | 101.1 | 88.1 | 93.4 | 108.0 | 96.5 | 109.3 |
| Gillette | 101.5 | 108.3 | 86.5 | 96.0 | 103.6 | 115.4 | 106.4 |
| Neighboring Cities: | | | | | | | |
| Billings, MT | 103.2 | 108.3 | 102.3 | 90.8 | 99.0 | 111.9 | 105.2 |
| Denver, CO | 103.8 | 102.4 | 119.3 | 75.4 | 110.0 | 108.6 | 99.8 |
| Omaha, NE | 94.3 | 89.2 | 96.4 | 87.8 | 98.1 | 87.3 | 98.0 |
| Rapid City, SD | 97.1 | 104.6 | 86.7 | 103.2 | 99.7 | 109.2 | 94.2 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 98.9 | 93.5 | 94.3 | 88.9 | 98.2 | 104.3 | 108.1 |
| Twin Falls, ID | 90.3 | 92.9 | 81.4 | 66.0 | 99.7 | 101.9 | 97.4 |
| Highest U.S. City | 163.8 Brookline MA | 131.4 Juneau AK | 332.1 Brookline MA | 192.3 Suffolk County NY | 135.4 Juneau AK | 234.5 Fairbanks AK | 135.6 Anchorage AK |
| Lowest U.S. City | 87.5 Jefferson City MO | 84.4 Decatur IL | 71.4 Mayfield KY | 56.1 Seattle WA | 78.3 Wilkes-Barre PA | 73.5 Morristown TN | 87.3 Canton OH |

## EMPLOYERS PLEASE HELP US

The 1987 Occupational Employment Statistics survey of selected nonmanufacturing industries has begun. The Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission encourages employers who receive questionnaires to fill them out and return them. Responses are kept confidential and no data is released that would allow your business to be identified. The information gathered from this survey is used by planners and government officials and is ultimately intended to reduce unemployment. Let's all work together to make Wyoming a state at the forefront of technology and business.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

### ALL URBAN

| | ALL ITEMS | FOOD & BEVERAGE | HOUSING | ENTER-TAINMENT | APPAREL & UPKEEP | TRANSP. | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 1987 | 337.7 | 322.5 | 367.7 | 281.3 | 218.7 | 313.3 | 457.3 |
| Annual % Change | 3.8 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 6.8 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*Table 1*

## *WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

| ITEM | APR 1987[1] | MAR 1987[1] | APR 1986[2] | Percent change From A Month Ago | Percent change From A Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA** | | | | | |
| Total Civilian Labor Force | 240,535 | 239,947 | 248,577 | 0.2 | - 3.2 |
| Unemployment | 21,857 | 25,425 | 24,112 | - 14.0 | - 9.4 |
| Employed Labor Force | 218,678 | 214,522 | 224,465 | 1.9 | - 2.6 |
| a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3] | 179,800 | 177,700 | 185,049 | 1.2 | - 2.8 |
| b. Agriculture[3] | 9,416 | 7,782 | 9,593 | 21.0 | - 1.8 |
| Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.* | 9.1% 7.8%* | 10.6% 9.0%* | 9.7% 8.4%* | XXX | XXX |
| Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.* | 6.2% 6.3%* | 6.9% 6.6%* | 7.0% 7.1%* | XXX | XXX |
| Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4] | 4.5% | 5.3% | 4.6% | XXX | XXX |
| **HOURS & EARNINGS** | | | | | |
| Mining (Production Workers): | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | $ 601.06 | $ 592.12 | $ 614.66 | 1.5 | - 2.2 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 41.0 | 39.9 | 42.1 | 2.8 | - 2.6 |
| Average Hourly Earnings | $ 14.66 | $ 14.84 | $ 14.60 | - 1.2 | 0.4 |
| **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE** | | | | | |
| Claims Filed in Local Offices | 38,961 | 50,100 | 45,093 | - 22.2 | - 13.6 |
| a. Initial | 3,546 | 3,720 | 5,624 | - 4.7 | - 36.9 |
| Weeks Compensated | 39,824 | 44,908 | 38,530 | - 11.3 | 3.4 |
| Total Amount Benefits Paid | $ 6,359,356 | $ 7,262,677 | $ 6,184,228 | - 21.2 | 2.8 |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment | $ 159.42 | $ 161.43 | $ 160.18 | - 1.2 | - 0.5 |
| **EMPLOYMENT SERVICE** | | | | | |
| New Applications Received During Month | 2,899 | 2,947 | 4,166 | - 1.6 | - 30.4 |
| Non-Ag. Openings Received | 2,195 | 1,791 | 2,248 | 22.6 | - 2.4 |
| Non-Ag. Placements | 1,797 | 1,446 | 1,884 | 24.3 | - 4.6 |
| **UNITED STATES DATA** | | | | | |
| **HOURS & EARNINGS** | | | | | |
| Mining (Production Workers): | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | $ 519.57 | $ 528.78 | $ 522.06 | - 1.7 | - 0.5 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 41.8 | 42.1 | 42.0 | - 0.7 | - 0.5 |
| Average Hourly Earnings | $ 12.43 | $ 12.56 | $ 12.43 | - 1.0 | 0.0 |
| **PRICE INDEXES** | | | | | |
| Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100 | 337.7 | 335.9 | 325.3 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| Producer Prices, All Commodities | 305.1 | 302.8 | 298.2 | 0.8 | 2.3 |
| Food and Beverage 1967 = 100 | 322.5 | 321.6 | 308.5 | 0.3 | 4.5 |

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*Table 2*

## *WYOMING*
## *CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT*

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

| COUNTY | LABOR FORCE | | | | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | APR 1987 | MAR 1987 | APR 1986 | %CHANGE MAR-APR | %CHANGE APR-APR | APR 1987 | MAR 1987 | APR 1986 | APR 1987 | MAR 1987 | APR 1986 |
| Statewide | 240,535 | 239,947 | 248,577 | 0.2 | - 3.2 | 21,857 | 25,425 | 24,112 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 9.7 |
| Statewide - Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | | 7.8 | 9.0 | 8.4 |
| Albany | 15,421 | 14,860 | 15,558 | 3.8 | - 0.9 | 734 | 862 | 870 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| Big Horn | 4,685 | 4,688 | 4,830 | - 0.1 | - 3.0 | 580 | 747 | 619 | 12.4 | 15.9 | 12.8 |
| Campbell | 15,455 | 16,044 | 17,476 | - 3.7 | - 11.6 | 1,608 | 1,890 | 2,038 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 11.7 |
| Carbon | 8,005 | 7,963 | 8,111 | 0.5 | - 1.3 | 799 | 900 | 977 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 12.0 |
| Converse | 6,130 | 6,408 | 6,553 | - 4.3 | - 6.5 | 638 | 780 | 801 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| Crook | 2,985 | 2,727 | 2,936 | 9.5 | 1.7 | 251 | 294 | 286 | 8.4 | 10.8 | 9.7 |
| Fremont | 16,414 | 16,486 | 16,479 | - 0.4 | - 0.4 | 1,793 | 2,010 | 2,115 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 12.8 |
| Goshen | 6,307 | 6,124 | 6,104 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 439 | 552 | 426 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 7.0 |
| Hot Springs | 2,821 | 2,801 | 3,019 | 0.7 | - 6.6 | 217 | 213 | 298 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 9.9 |
| Johnson | 3,558 | 3,465 | 3,332 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 338 | 433 | 318 | 9.5 | 12.5 | 9.5 |
| Laramie | 35,610 | 35,496 | 34,749 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 2,363 | 2,713 | 2,218 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 6.4 |
| Lincoln | 8,314 | 8,209 | 12,601 | 1.3 | - 34.0 | 908 | 1,037 | 997 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 7.9 |
| Natrona | 32,500 | 32,761 | 33,862 | - 0.8 | - 4.0 | 3,440 | 3,949 | 4,019 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 11.9 |
| Niobrara | 1,510 | 1,556 | 1,506 | - 3.0 | 0.3 | 155 | 183 | 179 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Park | 12,245 | 11,970 | 12,460 | 2.3 | - 1.7 | 1,015 | 1,190 | 1,395 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 11.2 |
| Platte | 4,217 | 4,120 | 4,133 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 400 | 501 | 344 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 8.3 |
| Sheridan | 12,403 | 12,044 | 12,617 | 3.0 | - 1.7 | 934 | 1,124 | 997 | 7.5 | 9.3 | 7.9 |
| Sublette | 3,694 | 3,590 | 4,966 | 2.9 | - 25.6 | 418 | 444 | 316 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 6.4 |
| Sweetwater | 22,369 | 22,105 | 21,151 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 2,244 | 2,632 | 1,775 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 8.4 |
| Teton | 7,380 | 7,785 | 6,978 | - 5.2 | 5.8 | 532 | 463 | 633 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 9.1 |
| Uinta | 10,545 | 10,688 | 10,871 | - 1.3 | - 3.0 | 1,291 | 1,556 | 1,582 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 14.6 |
| Washakie | 4,443 | 4,522 | 4,671 | - 1.7 | - 4.9 | 459 | 568 | 501 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| Weston | 3,523 | 3,534 | 3,614 | - 0.3 | - 2.5 | 299 | 383 | 408 | 8.5 | 10.8 | 11.3 |
| United States | | | | | | | | | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| United States - Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.1 |

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

*Table 3*

## *NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING* [1]

*(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

| INDUSTRY | EMPLOYMENT (In thousands) | | | % Change in Total Emp. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | APR 1987[2] | MAR 1987[3] | APR 1986 | MAR 1987 | APR 1986 |
| | Total | Total | Total | to APR 1987 | to APR 1987 |
| **WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT** | | | | | |
| Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment | 186.4 | 185.4 | 199.2 | 0.5 | - 6.4 |
| Manufacturing | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Durable Goods | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 5.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Petroleum & Coal Products | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Non-Manufacturing Employment | 178.7 | 177.8 | 191.7 | 0.5 | - 6.8 |
| Mining | 17.3 | 17.3 | 19.7 | 0.0 | - 12.2 |
| Contract Construction | 11.7 | 11.1 | 19.0 | 5.4 | - 38.4 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 0.0 | - 0.7 |
| Railroad Transportation | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | - 9.1 |
| Transportation except Railroads | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 7.6 |
| Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv. | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 0.0 | - 4.6 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 43.2 | 43.1 | 44.4 | 0.2 | - 2.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 0.0 | - 8.0 |
| Retail Trade | 35.1 | 35.0 | 35.6 | 0.3 | - 1.4 |
| Food Stores | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat. | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | - 1.8 | - 1.8 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 0.8 | - 0.8 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 0.0 | - 1.3 |
| Services | 31.7 | 31.6 | 31.9 | 0.3 | - 0.6 |
| Personal Services | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | - 10.0 |
| Medical & Other Health Services | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 10.6 |
| Government | 53.2 | 52.9 | 54.7 | 0.6 | - 2.7 |
| Federal Government | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| State & Local Government | 46.1 | 45.8 | 47.6 | 0.7 | - 3.2 |
| State Government | 13.5 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 1.5 | - 4.3 |
| Local Government | 32.6 | 32.5 | 33.5 | 0.3 | - 2.7 |

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

*Table 3 (Cont'd)*

## *NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING* [1]

*(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

| INDUSTRY | EMPLOYMENT (In thousands) | | | % Change in Total Emp. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | APR 1987[2] | MAR 1987[3] | APR 1986 | MAR 1987 | APR 1986 |
| | Total | Total | Total | to APR 1987 | to APR 1987 |
| **CASPER (Natrona County)** | | | | | |
| TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 27.6 | 27.6 | 29.5 | 0.0 | - 6.4 |
| Manufacturing | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | - 7.7 | - 7.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Petroleum & Coal Products | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Non-Manufacturing Employment | 26.4 | 26.3 | 28.2 | 0.4 | - 6.4 |
| Mining | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | - 23.3 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | - 21.4 |
| Other Mining, Quarrying, etc. | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - 50.0 | - 50.0 |
| Contract Construction | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | - 10.5 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 0.0 | - 6.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.0 | - 13.3 |
| Retail Trade | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | - 1.8 | - 3.5 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | - 6.3 |
| Services | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 7.6 |
| Government | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 0.0 | - 12.9 |
| Federal Government | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| State & Local Government | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 0.0 | - 14.6 |
| **CHEYENNE (Laramie County)** | | | | | |
| TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 30.1 | 29.9 | 30.4 | 0.7 | - 1.0 |
| Manufacturing | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Non-Manufacturing Employment | 29.0 | 28.8 | 29.3 | 0.7 | - 1.0 |
| Contract Construction | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 5.9 | - 14.3 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Services & Miscellaneous | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 0.0 | - 1.9 |
| Government | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Federal Government | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 3.9 |
| State & Local Government | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

## WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

Dick Sadler, Executive Director
Bill Davis, Chief, Research and Analysis
Gordon Wolford, Statistical Analyst
Mike Paris, Statistical Analyst
Velma Marks, R&C Assistant II

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602. Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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58895-1

# WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 7 JULY 1987

## TREND SETTERS

| WYOMING | Apr '87 | May '87 |
|---|---|---|
| Labor Force | 241,565 | 241,323 |
| Employment | 219,686 | 222,328 |
| Unemployment | 21,879 | 18,995 |
| Rate (Raw) | 9.1 | 7.9 |
| Rate (S.A.) | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Mining Hourly Wage | $14.77 | $14.61 |
| Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining | 39.9 | 40.2 |
| **USA** | | |
| Rate (S.A.) | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| Mining Hourly Wage | $12.41 | $12.39 |
| Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining | 41.7 | 42.2 |
| **Consumer Price Index** | | |
| All Urban 1967 = 100 | | |
| U.S. City Avg. | 337.7 | 338.7 |
| Year Change (U.S.) | +3.8 | +3.8 |

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

*IN THIS ISSUE:*

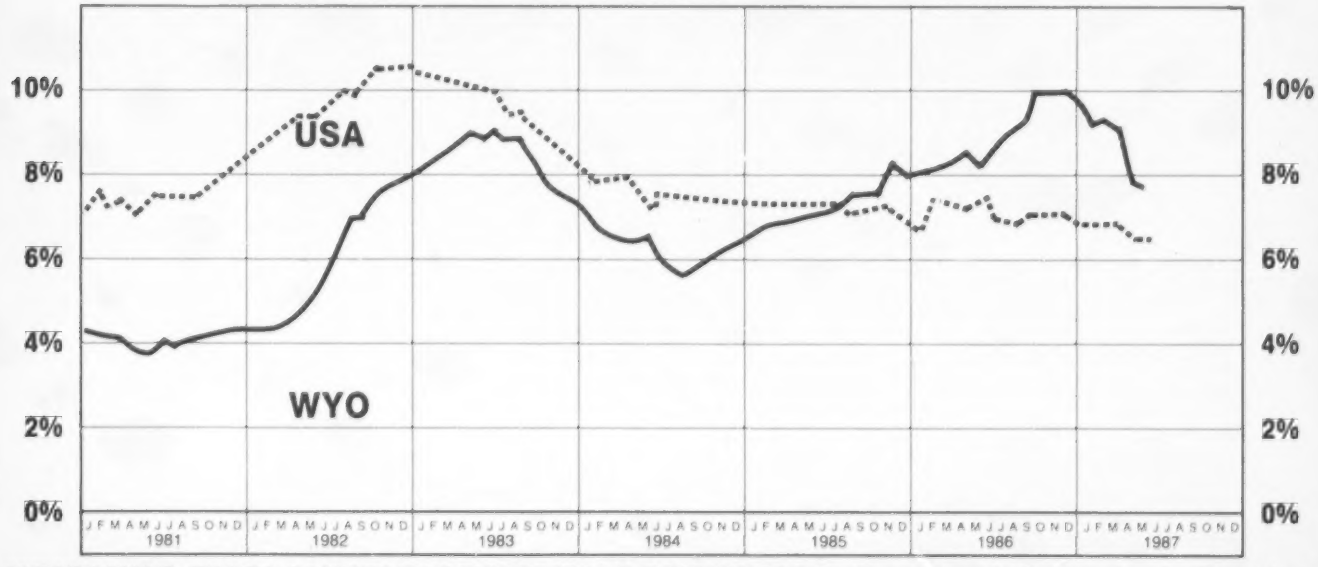

- New Labor Surplus Areas
- Nationally, More Women Working
- Job Market Has Little Room for Dropouts
- Worker Dislocation, Part-two


### THE USA

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that 7.5 million were unemployed across the United States, out of a civilian labor force of 120.0 million in May, seasonally adjusted. The civilian unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, at 6.3 percent remained unchanged from the previous month and continued below the year ago rate of 7.2 percent. Almost 900,000 fewer people were unemployed than a year ago.

The national job market continued to expand in May with almost 3.3 million more people working than a year ago, a growth rate of 3.0 percent. These gains were concentrated in the service-producing industries of services, government, retail trade, and finance, insurance & real estate.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)**




**WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section**

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

In May, the lowest unemployment, 4.5 percent, was held by adult white women, followed by adult white men at 4.7 percent. The highest rate, 39.0 percent was held by black youth 16-19 years of age.

Average duration of unemployment, nationwide, was 14.9 weeks in May as compared to 14.9 weeks in April and 14.8 weeks in May, 1986.

## IN WYOMING

Unemployment in Wyoming in May again dropped sharply from the previous month, to a rate of 7.9 percent, the lowest it has been since August, 1986. The May rate compares to 9.1 percent in April and 8.3 percent in May, 1986.

Seasonally adjusted, the May unemployment rate was 7.7 percent, which compares with 7.8 percent in April and 8.1 percent in May, 1986.

Wyoming's civilian labor force again declined slightly from April, to 241,323, and continued to be down by almost 10,700 from May, 1986. Total employment year-to-year was down by 8,700 workers. However, the number of workers in May was up monthly by more than 2,600, indicating a continuing seasonal increase in hiring concentrated in construction, services, agriculture and retail trade.

## AREA TRENDS

Throughout Wyoming, in May, seventeen counties showed year-to-year declines in labor force. Again, the hardest hit was Lincoln County with a drop of 30.3 percent, following the exodus of construction workers in that area. Sublette County followed with a decline of almost 25 percent, primarily for the same reason.

Laramie County posted the largest numerical annual gain in the labor force in May followed closely by Sweetwater County. Other counties showing some gain in the labor force were Crook, Goshen, Johnson and Teton.

Natrona County continued to have the largest number of jobseekers, over 3,100, and an unemployment rate of 9.6 percent in May. Big Horn and Uinta counties continued to suffer with the highest unemployment rates 10.6 and 10.7 percent. Also, as in April, the lowest rates were enjoyed by Albany and Teton counties with rates of 4.5 and 4.7 percent.

## NEW LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

In an effort to combat Wyoming's struggling economy the Wyoming Employment Security Commission petitioned the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration to change the status of several Wyoming counties and metroplitain areas to labor surplus areas. Casper City, along with Big Horn, Campbell, Converse, Natrona and Uinta counties, have unofficially been designated labor surplus areas under the exceptional circumstances criteria.

Changing the status of a county or metropolitan area can mean more dollars because employers located in labor surplus areas can be given preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the U.S. government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need, i.e., areas whith the highest rates of unemployment.

Fremont County has in the past been classified as a labor surplus area because its average unemployment rate has been at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states during the previous two years.

The classification procedures also provides for the designation of labor surplus areas under an exceptional circumstances criteria. The Wyoming Employment Security Commission submitted a petition requesting such classification for many of Wyoming's counties and metro areas to the Department or Labor's Employment and Training Administration. The above listed counties and metro area have unofficially been given that status.

## NATIONALLY, MORE WOMEN WORKING

A report released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the first quarter of 1987 revealed that the number of women employed increased by 350,000 nationally, to a level of 49.6 million when compared to fourth quarter of 1986. According to the report, "Employment in Perspective: Women in the Labor Force" the female unemployment rate edged down from 6.8 to 6.6 percent, which was the lowest quarterly average in about 13 years. Most of this improvement occurred among women 25 to 54 years old.

## U.S. FEMALE EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Data are seasonally adjusted; numbers are in thousands)

| Women, | 1st Quarter 1986 | 4th Quarter 1986 | 1st Quarter 1987 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 years and over: | | | |
| Employed | 48,040 | 49,049 | 49,569 |
| Unemployed | 3,775 | 3,612 | 3,523 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| 16 to 19 years: | | | |
| Employed | 3,138 | 3,169 | 3,158 |
| Unemployed | 687 | 667 | 646 |
| Unemployment Rate | 18.0 | 17.4 | 17.0 |
| 20 years and over: | | | |
| Employed | 44,902 | 45,880 | 46,411 |
| Unemployed | 3,088 | 2,945 | 2,877 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, First Quarter, 1987.

## WOMEN IN WORK FORCE

In the last 15 years, the number of women in the U.S. work force has grown dramatically, and the percentage of women in professional, managerial, and executive positions keep rising. According to the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics, however, women are still concentrated in such traditional low-paying, female intensive occupations as secretary, bookkeeper, elementary school teacher, cashier, and office clerk.

A "female-intensive" occupation is defined as one in which 60% or more of the job holders are women.

As of 1985, of the 4,059,000 secretaries in the U.S., 98.4% were women; of the 2,037,000 bookkeepers, 91.5% were women, of the 1,360,000 elementary school teachers, 84% were women; of the 2,174,000 cashiers, 83.1% were women; and of 694,000 office clerks, 80.1% were women.

Source: NATTS News

## JOB MARKET HAS LITTLE ROOM FOR DROPOUTS

The picture of high school dropouts is bleak because the jobs once available to a person with a ninth-grade education—labor-intensive work in steel mills and auto plants, for example—have been declining as the nation shifts from a manufacturing base to an economy geared more toward retail, services, and high technology. According to a testimony given at recent hearings of the Joint Economic Committee on job-market changes, three to every four new jobs by 1990 will require some training beyond high school. Those jobs will also require a mastery of basic skills like reading, writing, and simple math reasoning—skills which most dropouts simply do not attain.

Source: NATTS News

## WORKER DISLOCATION: THE PRICE OF A COMPETITIVE ECONOMY

(This is part-two of a two-part series on Worker Dislocation)

On October 14, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics issued the results of its second special survey of workers whose jobs were abolished or plants shut down over the 5-year period between January 1981 and January 1986. The survey showed that about 10.8 million American workers lost their jobs during this period of time in a manner that suggested the possibility that the job losses might be permanent. In looking at long-term employees who had been in their jobs for at least 3 years before being displaced, the survey found that of the 10.8 million, 5.1 million met the criteria. Of these, 3.4 million were re-employed, though many at lower pay; 900,000 were unemployed; and nearly 800,000 had left the labor force. Among those who returned to full-time work, 56% were earning as much or more than they had on their former jobs. The rest had taken jobs at lower pay. In addition, about 300,000 workers who had lost full-time jobs were working part time when surveyed.

It is clear from the BLS survey that the dislocated worker problem has adversely affected not only those who remain unemployed or under-employed, but even the thousands of reemployed workers who find that wages in their new jobs are less — sometimes much less — than their previous jobs paid.

In a July 1986 GAO report on dislocated workers conducted in response to a congressional request, businesses indicated that the major reasons for closure or layoff were related to problems of competition in the marketplace. Specifically, 70 percent of the establishments in their study indicated that reduced product demand and/or increased competition were factors influencing their decision to close or lay off workers. High labor costs, cited by 57 percent of the firms, was another major factor in their decision.

Source: Labor Notes, National Governors' Association, February 1987.

## A REMINDER

In the last issue of the *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* we included a subscription notice along with an attached mailable card. The card must be returned in order for you to continue receiving this publication. The next issue of the *Trends* will only be mailed to those readers who have returned cards.

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## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

**ALL URBAN**

| | ALL ITEMS | FOOD & BEVERAGE | HOUSING | ENTER-TAINMENT | APPAREL & UPKEEP | TRANSP. | MEDICAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 1987 | 338.7 | 324.0 | 368.9 | 282.0 | 218.0 | 314.6 | 458.9 |
| Annual % Change | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 6.8 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*Table 1*

## *WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

| ITEM | MAY 1987[1] | APR 1987[1] | MAY 1986[2] | Percent change From A Month Ago | Percent change From A Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA** | | | | | |
| Total Civilian Labor Force | 241,323 | 241,565 | 251,988 | - 0.1 | - 4.2 |
| Unemployment | 18,995 | 21,879 | 20,952 | - 13.2 | - 9.3 |
| Employed Labor Force | 222,328 | 219,686 | 231,036 | 1.2 | - 3.8 |
| a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3] | 181,900 | 179,800 | 189,129 | 1.2 | - 3.8 |
| b. Agriculture[3] | 10,358 | 9,416 | 10,552 | - 10.0 | - 1.8 |
| Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.* | 7.9% 7.7%* | 9.1% 7.8%* | 8.3% 8.1%* | XXX | XXX |
| Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.* | 6.1% 6.3%* | 6.2% 6.3%* | 7.0% 7.2%* | XXX | XXX |
| Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4] | 3.3% | 4.5% | 4.2% | XXX | XXX |
| **HOURS & EARNINGS** | | | | | |
| Mining (Production Workers): | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | $ 587.32 | $ 589.32 | $ 608.35 | - 0.3 | - 3.5 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 40.2 | 39.9 | 42.1 | 0.8 | - 4.5 |
| Average Hourly Earnings | $ 14.61 | $ 14.77 | $ 14.45 | - 1.1 | 1.1 |
| **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE** | | | | | |
| Claims Filed in Local Offices | 27,153 | 38,961 | 37,182 | - 30.3 | - 27.0 |
| a. Initial | 2,604 | 3,546 | 3,983 | - 26.6 | - 34.6 |
| Weeks Compensated | 25,213 | 39,824 | 34,466 | - 36.7 | - 26.8 |
| Total Amount Benefits Paid | $ 3,953,439 | $ 6,359,356 | $ 5,544,368 | - 37.8 | - 28.7 |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment | $ 156.51 | $ 159.42 | $ 160.86 | - 1.8 | - 2.7 |
| **EMPLOYMENT SERVICE** | | | | | |
| New Applications Received During Month | 3,702 | 2,899 | 4,943 | 27.7 | - 25.1 |
| Non-Ag. Openings Received | 3,242 | 2,195 | 4,212 | 47.8 | - 23.0 |
| Non-Ag. Placements | 2,464 | 1,797 | 2,692 | 37.1 | - 8.5 |
| **UNITED STATES DATA** | | | | | |
| **HOURS & EARNINGS** | | | | | |
| Mining (Production Workers): | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | $ 522.86 | $ 517.50 | $ 519.16 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 42.2 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Average Hourly Earnings | $ 12.39 | $ 12.41 | $ 12.42 | - 0.2 | - 0.2 |
| **PRICE INDEXES** | | | | | |
| Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100 | 338.7 | 337.7 | 326.3 | 0.3 | 3.8 |
| Producer Prices, All Commodities | 307.3 | 305.1 | 299.2 | 0.7 | 2.7 |
| Food and Beverage 1967 = 100 | 324.0 | 322.5 | 309.4 | 0.5 | 4.7 |

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

*Table 2*

## *WYOMING*
## *CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT*

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

| COUNTY | LABOR FORCE | | | | | UNEMPLOYMENT | | | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MAY 1987 | APR 1987 | MAY 1986 | %CHANGE APR-MAY | %CHANGE MAY-MAY | MAY 1987 | APR 1987 | MAY 1986 | MAY 1987 | APR 1987 | MAY 1986 |
| Statewide | 241,323 | 241,565 | 251,988 | - 0.1 | - 4.2 | 18,995 | 21,879 | 20,952 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 8.3 |
| Statewide - Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| Albany | 15,219 | 15,513 | 15,682 | - 1.9 | - 3.0 | 686 | 735 | 761 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Big Horn | 4,649 | 4,705 | 4,984 | - 1.2 | - 6.7 | 493 | 580 | 617 | 10.6 | 12.3 | 12.4 |
| Campbell | 15,097 | 15,546 | 17,290 | - 2.9 | - 12.7 | 1,494 | 1,609 | 1,744 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.1 |
| Carbon | 8,162 | 8,057 | 8,394 | 1.3 | - 2.8 | 672 | 804 | 796 | 8.2 | 10.0 | 9.5 |
| Converse | 5,984 | 6,159 | 6,551 | - 2.8 | - 8.7 | 556 | 638 | 723 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 11.0 |
| Crook | 2,996 | 3,000 | 2,923 | - 0.1 | 2.5 | 222 | 251 | 199 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 6.8 |
| Fremont | 16,115 | 16,482 | 16,538 | - 2.2 | - 2.6 | 1,560 | 1,791 | 1,852 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 11.2 |
| Goshen | 6,281 | 6,345 | 6,153 | - 1.0 | 2.1 | 400 | 439 | 328 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 5.3 |
| Hot Springs | 2,796 | 2,837 | 3,007 | - 1.4 | - 7.0 | 193 | 217 | 251 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.4 |
| Johnson | 3,588 | 3,574 | 3,445 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 285 | 338 | 280 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 8.1 |
| Laramie | 35,580 | 35,743 | 34,981 | - 0.5 | 1.7 | 1,952 | 2,373 | 1,762 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 5.0 |
| Lincoln | 8,167 | 8,354 | 11,716 | - 2.2 | - 30.3 | 710 | 909 | 825 | 8.7 | 10.9 | 7.1 |
| Natrona | 32,611 | 32,462 | 33,827 | 0.5 | - 3.6 | 3,115 | 3,439 | 3,648 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 10.8 |
| Niobrara | 1,537 | 1,516 | 1,611 | 1.4 | - 4.6 | 97 | 155 | 160 | 6.3 | 10.2 | 9.9 |
| Park | 13,004 | 12,307 | 13,551 | 5.7 | - 4.0 | 881 | 1,015 | 1,283 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 9.5 |
| Platte | 4,204 | 4,240 | 4,254 | - 0.8 | - 1.2 | 291 | 400 | 272 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 6.4 |
| Sheridan | 12,490 | 12,473 | 12,976 | 0.1 | - 3.7 | 872 | 935 | 880 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 6.8 |
| Sublette | 3,654 | 3,710 | 4,851 | - 1.5 | - 24.7 | 340 | 418 | 354 | 9.3 | 11.3 | 7.3 |
| Sweetwater | 22,294 | 22,506 | 21,701 | - 0.9 | 2.7 | 1,947 | 2,250 | 1,591 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 7.3 |
| Teton | 8,369 | 7,420 | 8,113 | 12.8 | 3.2 | 397 | 532 | 507 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| Uinta | 10,682 | 10,612 | 11,210 | 0.7 | - 4.7 | 1,146 | 1,292 | 1,384 | 10.7 | 12.2 | 12.3 |
| Washakie | 4,338 | 4,463 | 4,651 | - 2.8 | - 6.7 | 411 | 459 | 437 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 9.4 |
| Weston | 3,507 | 3,539 | 3,578 | - 0.9 | - 2.0 | 275 | 299 | 298 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| United States | | | | | | | | | 6.1 | 6.2 | 7.0 |
| United States - Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | | 6.3 | 6.3 | 7.2 |

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

## *NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING* [1]

*Table 3*

*(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

| INDUSTRY | EMPLOYMENT (In thousands) | | | % Change in Total Emp. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MAY 1987[2] | APR 1987[3] | MAY 1986 | APR 1987 | MAY 1986 |
| | Total | Total | Total | to MAY 1987 | to MAY 1987 |
| **WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT** | | | | | |
| Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment | 192.3 | 187.5 | 203.5 | 2.6 | - 5.5 |
| Manufacturing | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| Durable Goods | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 8.6 |
| Nondurable Goods | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | - 2.4 | - 4.8 |
| Petroleum & Coal Products | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | - 10.0 |
| Total Non-Manufacturing Employment | 184.5 | 179.8 | 195.7 | 2.6 | - 5.7 |
| Mining | 17.7 | 17.5 | 19.6 | 1.1 | - 9.7 |
| Contract Construction | 14.3 | 12.7 | 19.6 | 12.6 | - 27.0 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 0.0 | - 0.7 |
| Railroad Transportation | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | - 9.0 |
| Transportation except Railroads | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | - 1.8 | 3.7 |
| Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv. | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 0.0 | - 4.6 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 43.9 | 43.1 | 45.3 | 1.9 | - 3.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.7 | - 1.2 | - 8.0 |
| Retail Trade | 35.8 | 35.1 | 36.6 | 2.0 | - 2.1 |
| Food Stores | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 1.9 | - 1.8 |
| Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat. | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 13.9 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 4.5 | 0.0 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 0.0 | - 1.3 |
| Services | 30.8 | 31.7 | 33.7 | - 2.8 | - 8.6 |
| Personal Services | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | - 5.2 |
| Medical & Other Health Services | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 9.0 |
| Government | 53.7 | 53.0 | 55.6 | 1.3 | - 3.4 |
| Federal Government | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 2.8 | - 1.4 |
| State & Local Government | 46.5 | 45.9 | 48.2 | 1.3 | - 3.5 |
| State Government | 13.5 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 0.0 | - 4.9 |
| Local Government | 32.9 | 32.5 | 34.0 | 1.2 | - 3.2 |

(See Footnotes at End of Table)